



# House of Representatives

General Assembly

**File No. 212**

February Session, 2012

Substitute House Bill No. 5170

*House of Representatives, April 2, 2012*

The Committee on Transportation reported through REP. GUERRERA of the 29th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the House, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

## **AN ACT STREAMLINING TRAFFIC SAFETY EVALUATIONS.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Section 14-298 of the 2012 supplement to the general  
2 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof  
3 (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

4 There shall be within the Department of Transportation [a State  
5 Traffic Commission] the Office of the State Traffic Administration,  
6 which shall constitute a successor to the State Traffic Commission, in  
7 accordance with the provisions of sections 4-38d, 4-38e and 4-39. [Said  
8 Traffic Commission shall consist of the Commissioner of  
9 Transportation, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public  
10 Protection and the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. The  
11 Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, or his or  
12 her designee, shall be a member of the commission when the  
13 commission discusses and votes on any matter relating to an economic  
14 development project.] For the purpose of standardization and  
15 uniformity, said [commission] office shall adopt and cause to be

16 printed for publication regulations establishing a uniform system of  
17 traffic control signals, devices, signs and markings consistent with the  
18 provisions of this chapter for use upon the public highways. The  
19 Commissioner of Transportation shall make known to the General  
20 Assembly the availability of such regulations and any requesting  
21 member shall be sent a written copy or electronic storage media of  
22 such regulations by said commissioner. Taking into consideration the  
23 public safety and convenience with respect to the width and character  
24 of the highways and roads affected, the density of traffic thereon and  
25 the character of such traffic, said [commission] office shall also adopt  
26 regulations, in cooperation and agreement with local traffic authorities,  
27 governing the use of state highways and roads on state-owned  
28 properties, and the operation of vehicles including but not limited to  
29 motor vehicles, as defined in section 14-1, and bicycles, as defined in  
30 section 14-286, as amended by this act, thereon. A list of limited-access  
31 highways shall be published with such regulations and said list shall  
32 be revised and published once each year. The Commissioner of  
33 Transportation shall make known to the General Assembly the  
34 availability of such regulations and list and any requesting member  
35 shall be sent a written copy or electronic storage media of such  
36 regulations and list by the commissioner. A list of limited-access  
37 highways opened to traffic by the Commissioner of Transportation in  
38 the interim period between publications shall be maintained in the  
39 [office of the State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
40 Administration and such regulations shall apply to the use of such  
41 listed highways. Said [commission] office shall also make regulations,  
42 in cooperation and agreement with local traffic authorities, respecting  
43 the use by through truck traffic of streets and highways within the  
44 limits of, and under the jurisdiction of, any city, town or borough of  
45 this state for the protection and safety of the public. If said  
46 [commission] office determines that the prohibition of through truck  
47 traffic on any street or highway is necessary because of an immediate  
48 and imminent threat to the public health and safety and the local  
49 traffic authority is precluded for any reason from acting on such  
50 prohibition, the [commission] office, if it is not otherwise precluded

51 from so acting, may impose such prohibition. Said [commission] office  
52 may place and maintain traffic control signals, signs, markings and  
53 other safety devices, which it deems to be in the interests of public  
54 safety, upon such highways as come within the jurisdiction of said  
55 [commission] office as set forth in section 14-297, as amended by this  
56 act. The traffic authority of any city, town or borough may place and  
57 maintain traffic control signals, signs, markings and other safety  
58 devices upon the highways under its jurisdiction, and all such signals,  
59 devices, signs and markings shall conform to the regulations  
60 established by said [commission] office in accordance with this  
61 chapter, and such traffic authority shall, with respect to traffic control  
62 signals, conform to the provisions of section 14-299, as amended by  
63 this act.

64 Sec. 2. Section 7-136i of the general statutes is repealed and the  
65 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

66 Notwithstanding any provision of title 13b or 14, in all matters in  
67 which a formal petition, application or request for a permit is required  
68 to be submitted to the Commissioner of Transportation or the [State  
69 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration, and  
70 such petition, application or request is submitted by a municipality,  
71 the commissioner or [commission] office shall, within available  
72 appropriations, not later than sixty days after the date on which the  
73 commissioner or [commission] office receives such petition,  
74 application or request, make a preliminary review of the petition,  
75 application or request for the sole purpose of determining whether  
76 such petition, application or request is acceptable for filing. The  
77 commissioner or [commission] office shall notify the municipality of  
78 the results of such preliminary review. Nothing in this section shall  
79 preclude the commissioner or [commission] office from requesting  
80 additional information from the municipality subsequent to such  
81 notification.

82 Sec. 3. Section 10a-79 of the 2012 supplement to the general statutes  
83 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*

84 1, 2012):

85 The Board of Trustees of the Community-Technical Colleges shall  
86 appoint a committee at each regional community-technical college to  
87 establish traffic and parking regulations for passenger vehicles at such  
88 college. Such traffic committee, subject to the approval of said board  
89 and of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
90 Administration, may: (1) Prohibit, limit or restrict the parking of  
91 passenger vehicles; (2) determine speed limits; (3) install stop signs; (4)  
92 restrict roads or portions thereof to one-way traffic; (5) designate the  
93 location of crosswalks on any portion of any road or highway subject  
94 to the care, custody and control of said board of trustees; (6) order  
95 signs to be erected and maintained designating such prohibitions or  
96 restrictions; and (7) impose a fine upon any person who fails to comply  
97 with any such prohibition or restriction. All fines so imposed at each  
98 regional community-technical college, less an amount not to exceed the  
99 cost of enforcing traffic and parking regulations, shall be deposited in  
100 the institutional operating account of such college for scholarships and  
101 library services or acquisitions. The Board of Trustees of the  
102 Community-Technical Colleges shall establish at each regional  
103 community-technical college a committee which shall hear appeals of  
104 penalties assessed for parking or traffic violations. The membership of  
105 both the committee to establish traffic and parking regulations and the  
106 committee to hear traffic violation appeals shall include student and  
107 faculty representation.

108 Sec. 4. Section 10a-92 of the 2012 supplement to the general statutes  
109 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*  
110 *1, 2012*):

111 The Board of Trustees of the Connecticut State University System  
112 shall appoint a committee at each campus to establish traffic and  
113 parking regulations for passenger vehicles on such campus. Such  
114 traffic committee, subject to the approval of said board and of the  
115 [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration,  
116 may: (1) Prohibit, limit or restrict the parking of passenger vehicles; (2)

117 determine speed limits; (3) install stop signs; (4) restrict roads or  
118 portions thereof to one-way traffic; (5) designate the location of  
119 crosswalks on any portion of any road or highway subject to the care,  
120 custody and control of said board of trustees; (6) order signs to be  
121 erected and maintained designating such prohibitions or restrictions;  
122 and (7) impose a fine upon any person who fails to comply with any  
123 such prohibition or restriction. Violation of any provision of this  
124 section shall be an infraction. All fines so imposed at each state  
125 university, less an amount not to exceed the cost of enforcing traffic  
126 and parking regulations, shall be deposited in the institutional  
127 operating account of such state university for scholarships and library  
128 services or acquisitions. The Board of Trustees of the Connecticut State  
129 University System shall establish at each campus a committee which  
130 shall hear appeals of penalties assessed for parking or traffic violations.  
131 The membership of both the committee to establish traffic and parking  
132 regulations and the committee to hear traffic violation appeals shall  
133 include student and faculty representation.

134 Sec. 5. Subsection (a) of section 10a-139 of the 2012 supplement to  
135 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu  
136 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

137 (a) The trustees of The University of Connecticut, subject to the  
138 approval of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
139 Administration, may: (1) Prohibit, limit or restrict the parking of  
140 vehicles; (2) determine speed limits; (3) install stop signs; (4) restrict  
141 roads or portions thereof to one-way traffic; (5) designate the location  
142 of crosswalks on any portion of any road or highway upon the  
143 grounds controlled by The University of Connecticut; and (6) erect and  
144 maintain signs designating such prohibitions or restrictions. Any  
145 person who fails to comply with any such prohibition or restriction  
146 shall be fined. Violation of any provision of this subsection shall be an  
147 infraction.

148 Sec. 6. Subsection (f) of section 13a-26 of the general statutes is  
149 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*

150 1, 2012):

151 (f) The provisions of this part restricting the use and  
152 accommodation of motor vehicle traffic on parkways to  
153 noncommercial vehicles shall not apply to use of the Merritt and  
154 Wilbur Cross Parkways by (1) taxicabs, as defined in section 13b-95, (2)  
155 vanpool vehicles, as defined in section 14-1, or (3) service buses or two-  
156 axle, four-wheeled type II, registered school buses with a gross vehicle  
157 weight rating of nine thousand six hundred pounds or less, which are  
158 owned by or under contract to a public, private or religious school or  
159 public school district and which are engaged in the transportation of  
160 school children to and from school or school activities, provided such  
161 service buses conform to the regulations establishing the maximum  
162 weight, length, height or width of vehicles permitted to use such  
163 parkways and such school buses are no more than ninety-eight inches  
164 high, eighty-four inches wide and two hundred three inches long. The  
165 [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration  
166 shall adopt regulations in accordance with chapter 54 establishing the  
167 maximum allowable length and height for any vanpool vehicle using  
168 said Merritt and Wilbur Cross Parkways and, not later than July 1,  
169 1984, publish in the Connecticut Law Journal a notice of intent to adopt  
170 proposed regulations, as defined in section 4-166, reducing the  
171 maximum weight, length, height or width of, or limiting the  
172 registration classes of, motor vehicles permitted to use such parkways,  
173 in order to fully carry out the prohibition on the operation of  
174 commercial motor vehicles on such parkways.

175 Sec. 7. Subsection (a) of section 13a-119 of the general statutes is  
176 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*  
177 *1, 2012*):

178 (a) Whenever, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Transportation  
179 the same is necessary, said commissioner shall on any state highway,  
180 and may on any town highway, erect and maintain suitable warning  
181 and directional signs for the guidance of persons traveling thereon and  
182 may erect and maintain traffic control signals, devices, signs and

183 markings on state highways, as approved by the [State Traffic  
184 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration. All of such  
185 signs and devices shall conform to the specifications of the manual of  
186 uniform traffic control devices as approved and revised by the [State  
187 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration.

188 Sec. 8. Section 13a-120 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
189 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

190 The traffic authority of any city, town or borough shall erect and  
191 maintain suitable warning signs on highways under the jurisdiction of  
192 such traffic authority, legible from a distance of one hundred feet and  
193 located at a reasonable distance in each direction from schoolhouses or  
194 at a reasonable distance from the ends of hard surfaced highways,  
195 which signs shall designate the proximity of such schoolhouses or the  
196 ends of such hard surfaced highways; and such traffic authority shall  
197 erect and maintain similar warning signs in respect to bridges,  
198 dangerous curves and intersecting highways. All new and replacement  
199 signs, signals or markings erected in accordance with the requirements  
200 of this section shall conform to the specifications of the manual on  
201 uniform traffic control devices as approved and revised by the [State  
202 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration.

203 Sec. 9. Section 13b-17 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
204 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

205 (a) The commissioner may issue rules and regulations for the  
206 efficient conduct of the business of the department. The commissioner  
207 may delegate (1) to the Deputy Commissioner of Transportation any of  
208 [his] the commissioner's duties and responsibilities; (2) to the [deputy  
209 commissioner] bureau chief for an operating bureau any of [his] the  
210 commissioner's duties and responsibilities which relate to the  
211 functions to be performed by that bureau; (3) to the Connecticut Public  
212 Transportation Commission any of [his] the commissioner's duties and  
213 responsibilities which relate to the functions to be performed by the  
214 commission; and (4) to other officers, employees and agents of the  
215 department any of [his] the commissioner's duties and responsibilities

216 that the commissioner deems appropriate, to be exercised under [his]  
217 the commissioner's supervision and direction.

218 (b) The commissioner may adopt regulations in accordance with the  
219 provisions of chapter 54 establishing reasonable fees for any  
220 application submitted to the Department of Transportation or the  
221 [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration  
222 for (1) a state highway right-of-way encroachment permit, or (2) a  
223 certificate of operation for an open air theater, shopping center or other  
224 development generating large volumes of traffic pursuant to [sections]  
225 section 14-311, as amended by this act; [and 14-311a;] provided the fees  
226 so established shall not exceed one hundred twenty-five per cent of the  
227 estimated administrative costs related to such applications. The  
228 commissioner may exempt municipalities from any fees imposed  
229 pursuant to this subsection.

230 Sec. 10. Subsection (b) of section 13b-20 of the general statutes is  
231 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*  
232 *1, 2012*):

233 (b) The executive director of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of  
234 the State Traffic Administration may certify copies of any document or  
235 record pertaining to the operation of the [State Traffic Commission]  
236 Office of the State Traffic Administration, and any certified document  
237 or record of said [commission] office, attested as a true copy by said  
238 executive director, shall be competent evidence in any court of this  
239 state of the facts contained in such document or record.

240 Sec. 11. Subsection (f) of section 13b-42 of the 2012 supplement to  
241 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu  
242 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

243 (f) The commissioner may (1) prohibit, limit or restrict the parking  
244 of vehicles, (2) determine speed limits with the approval of the [State  
245 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration, (3)  
246 restrict roads or portions thereof to one-way traffic, (4) designate the  
247 location of crosswalks, on any portion of any road or highway upon



248 the grounds of any airport owned or held under lease by the state, and  
249 (5) erect and maintain signs designating such prohibitions or  
250 restrictions. Any person who fails to comply with any such prohibition  
251 or restriction shall be subject to a fine of not more than [twenty-five  
252 dollars, and on and after July 1, 1985, not more than thirty-eight  
253 dollars, on and after July 1, 1989, not more than fifty-six dollars, on and  
254 after July 1, 1991, not more than seventy dollars, and on and after July  
255 1, 1993, not more than] eighty-eight dollars.

256 Sec. 12. Section 13b-292 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
257 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

258 (a) For the purposes of this section, private crossing means any  
259 private way, private drive or any facility other than a public highway  
260 for the use of pedestrians, motor vehicles or other types of  
261 conveyances, which crosses at grade any railroad track. No private  
262 crossing shall be established, except that the Commissioner of  
263 Transportation may authorize the establishment of a private crossing if  
264 it is deemed necessary for the economic welfare of the community but  
265 only after imposing specific requirements for the protection of persons  
266 using the crossing. The cost of [meeting such] the protection  
267 requirements shall be borne by the party requesting such private  
268 crossing or the town, city or borough in which such crossing is located  
269 may, in its discretion, assume all or part of such cost. The provisions of  
270 this section shall not apply to a private crossing used by a railroad  
271 company in connection with its operation or for access to its facilities.

272 (b) Each town, city or borough shall erect and maintain traffic  
273 control devices within the limits of the railroad right-of-way at each  
274 private crossing, or each town, city or borough shall require the  
275 person, association or corporation that owns or has the right to use  
276 such crossing to erect and maintain such traffic control devices at each  
277 private crossing. Such order shall specify the time within which such  
278 protective measures shall be installed. Upon failure of a person,  
279 association or corporation to comply with an order issued pursuant to  
280 this subsection, the required installation shall be made by the authority

281 issuing such order and the expense of such installation shall be a lien  
282 on premises owned by such person, association or corporation. If  
283 under the provisions of subsection (d) of this section the Commissioner  
284 of Transportation [and the State Traffic Commission order] orders the  
285 erection of traffic control devices at a private crossing and the town,  
286 city or borough within which such crossing is located fails to erect or  
287 have erected such devices within [one hundred eighty days of] the  
288 period prescribed in such order, the Commissioner of Transportation  
289 [and the State Traffic Commission] shall order the railroad to erect  
290 such devices and the expense of such erection shall be a lien on  
291 premises owned by the person, association or corporation that owns or  
292 has the right to use such crossing. If the Commissioner of  
293 Transportation [and the State Traffic Commission prescribe] prescribes  
294 traffic control measures in addition to traffic control devices, the town,  
295 city or borough shall invoke the provisions of this subsection for the  
296 purpose of complying with such order, and the cost of such  
297 compliance [, if one thousand dollars or less,] shall be borne [one-half  
298 by the town, city or borough and one-half] by the property owner,  
299 [and, if over one thousand dollars, shall be borne one-sixth by the  
300 town, city or borough, one-sixth by the state, one-third by the property  
301 owner, and one-third by the railroad.]

302 (c) The town, city or borough within which any private way leads to  
303 a private crossing from a town, city or borough highway, and the  
304 Commissioner of Transportation, in the case of any private way which  
305 leads to a private crossing from a state highway, shall erect and  
306 maintain at the entrance to such private way a suitable sign warning of  
307 the railroad grade crossing.

308 (d) The [State Traffic Commission and the] Commissioner of  
309 Transportation shall [prescribe] give notice of the commissioner's  
310 intent to (1) prescribe or order traffic control devices or traffic control  
311 measures under subsection (a) or (b) of this section; (2) afford any  
312 person an opportunity to present evidence on the impact; (3) render  
313 findings of fact; and (4) issue a decision before prescribing the nature  
314 of traffic control devices and traffic control measures to be erected at

315 each private crossing and at approaches to such private crossings. The  
316 commissioner's decision shall not constitute a final decision in a  
317 contested case and shall not be subject to appeal under section 4-183.

318 (e) The Commissioner of Transportation shall make all necessary  
319 orders for the closing of any private crossing if the commissioner finds  
320 that the necessity for such crossing has ceased or that such private  
321 crossing constitutes a hazard to public safety. The commissioner shall  
322 (1) give notice of intent to issue such orders; (2) afford any person an  
323 opportunity to present evidence on the impact of such orders; (3)  
324 render findings of fact; and (4) issue a decision before making all  
325 necessary orders for the permanent closing of any private crossing if  
326 the commissioner finds that the necessity for such crossing has ceased  
327 or that such private crossing constitutes a hazard to public safety. The  
328 commissioner's decision shall not constitute a final decision in a  
329 contested case and shall not be subject to appeal under section 4-183.  
330 The commissioner may order the consolidation into one crossing of  
331 two or more private crossings located in close proximity to each other.

332 (f) The provisions of section 13b-281 shall apply to private crossings.

333 (g) Representatives of towns, cities, boroughs, railroads and state  
334 agencies may enter private ways, drives or other facilities to the extent  
335 required to perform their duties pursuant to this section.

336 (h) Any person who fails to comply with traffic control measures or  
337 traffic control devices installed pursuant to this section shall be fined  
338 not more than one hundred dollars.

339 Sec. 13. Section 13b-345 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
340 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

341 (a) The Commissioner of Transportation shall investigate conditions  
342 surrounding all railroad crossings with public highways at grade and  
343 determine at which of such crossings public safety reasonably requires  
344 that any person traveling upon the highway shall come to a stop or  
345 proceed with caution before passing over the tracks at such crossing.

346 The commissioner may require the railroad company at each of such  
347 crossings so determined to erect and maintain on the highway and  
348 within the limits of its right-of-way a "stop", "caution" or other sign of a  
349 type approved by the commissioner, and may require the company at  
350 any grade crossing to erect and maintain stop, caution, warning or  
351 other signs of a type approved by the commissioner, but where the  
352 tracks cross at grade on state highways, the [State Traffic Commission]  
353 commissioner shall prescribe the nature of traffic control devices and  
354 traffic control measures to be installed at such grade crossings. When  
355 traffic control measures are to be installed on state highways, they  
356 shall be furnished and installed by the Commissioner of  
357 Transportation.

358 (b) The commissioner shall require each railroad company operating  
359 trains at or above twenty-five miles per hour, at all of its crossings at  
360 grade with gates or signals, to erect and maintain, within the limits of  
361 its right-of-way, a sign advising the public to call the 911 emergency  
362 telecommunications number upon the malfunctioning of any grade  
363 crossing gates or signals. Such sign shall be of a type approved by the  
364 commissioner. [or the State Traffic Commission.]

365 (c) The commissioner shall require each railroad company to  
366 maintain logs, subject to the inspection of the department, listing all  
367 reports of the malfunctioning of its grade crossing gates or signals.  
368 Each log shall contain information concerning all investigations and  
369 actions taken by the company to repair the malfunctioning gates or  
370 signals. Each company shall report to the municipality all actions taken  
371 to repair any malfunctioning gates or signals within the municipality.

372 (d) Each railroad company, upon receiving a report of the  
373 malfunctioning of one of its crossing gates or signals, shall  
374 immediately investigate such report and repair any malfunction. Such  
375 inspection shall not be completed from a moving train.

376 Sec. 14. Section 14-212b of the general statutes is repealed and the  
377 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

378 (a) As used in this section, "local highway" means a highway that is  
379 under the control of a town, city or borough; and "local traffic  
380 authority" means the traffic authority of a town, city or borough.

381 (b) (1) At the request of the legislative body of a town, city or  
382 borough, the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
383 Administration may designate as a school zone any part of a state  
384 highway that is adjacent to school property or is, in the opinion of [the  
385 commission] said office, sufficiently close to school property as to  
386 constitute a risk to the public safety under all the circumstances. At the  
387 request of such legislative body, the commission may revoke any such  
388 designation. (2) A local traffic authority may designate as a school  
389 zone, and may revoke any such designation, any part of a local  
390 highway that is adjacent to school property or is, in the opinion of the  
391 local traffic authority, sufficiently close to school property as to  
392 constitute a risk to the public safety under all the circumstances.

393 (c) The Superior Court shall impose an additional fee equivalent to  
394 one hundred per cent of the fine established or imposed for the  
395 violation of the provisions of section 14-218a, as amended by this act,  
396 or 14-219, for any such violation committed in a school zone  
397 designated in a conspicuous manner by the [State Traffic Commission]  
398 Office of the State Traffic Administration or local traffic authority.

399 (d) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
400 Administration with regard to a state highway or the local traffic  
401 authority with regard to a local highway shall [post] cause to be posted  
402 a sign approved by [said commission] the Office of the State Traffic  
403 Administration (1) at the beginning of a school zone in each direction  
404 that traffic is permitted to flow which shall read as follows: "SCHOOL  
405 ZONE AHEAD FINES DOUBLED", and (2) at the end of such zone in  
406 each direction that traffic is permitted to flow which shall read as  
407 follows: "END SCHOOL ZONE".

408 Sec. 15. Section 14-218a of the general statutes is repealed and the  
409 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

410 (a) No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon any public  
411 highway of the state, or road of any specially chartered municipal  
412 association or any district organized under the provisions of chapter  
413 105, a purpose of which is the construction and maintenance of roads  
414 and sidewalks, or on any parking area as defined in section 14-212, or  
415 upon a private road on which a speed limit has been established in  
416 accordance with this subsection, or upon any school property, at a rate  
417 of speed greater than is reasonable, having regard to the width, traffic  
418 and use of highway, road or parking area, the intersection of streets  
419 and weather conditions. The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the  
420 State Traffic Administration may determine speed limits which are  
421 reasonable and safe on any state highway, bridge or parkway built or  
422 maintained by the state, and differing limits may be established for  
423 different types of vehicles, and may erect or cause to be erected signs  
424 indicating such speed limits. The traffic authority of any town, city or  
425 borough may establish speed limits on streets, highways and bridges  
426 or in any parking area for ten cars or more or on any private road  
427 wholly within the municipality under its jurisdiction; provided such  
428 limit on streets, highways, bridges and parking areas for ten cars or  
429 more shall become effective only after application for approval thereof  
430 has been submitted in writing to the [State Traffic Commission] Office  
431 of the State Traffic Administration and a certificate of such approval  
432 has been forwarded by the [commission] office to the traffic authority;  
433 and provided such signs giving notice of such speed limits shall have  
434 been erected as the [State Traffic Commission] Office of State Traffic  
435 Administration directs, provided the erection of such signs on any  
436 private road shall be at the expense of the owner of such road. The  
437 presence of such signs adjacent to or on the highway or parking area  
438 for ten cars or more shall be prima facie evidence that they have been  
439 so placed under the direction of and with the approval of the [State  
440 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration.  
441 Approval of such speed limits may be revoked by [said commission]  
442 the Office of State Traffic Administration at any time if [it] said office  
443 deems such revocation to be in the interest of public safety and  
444 welfare, and thereupon such speed limits shall cease to be effective and

445 any signs that have been erected shall be removed. Any speed in  
446 excess of such limits, other than speeding as provided for in section 14-  
447 219, shall be prima facie evidence that such speed is not reasonable,  
448 but the fact that the speed of a vehicle is lower than such limits shall  
449 not relieve the operator from the duty to decrease speed when a  
450 special hazard exists with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by  
451 reason of weather or highway conditions.

452 (b) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of State Traffic  
453 Administration shall establish a speed limit of sixty-five miles per hour  
454 on any multiple lane, limited access highways that are suitable for a  
455 speed limit of sixty-five miles per hour, taking into consideration  
456 relevant factors including design, population of area and traffic flow.

457 (c) Any person who operates a motor vehicle at a greater rate of  
458 speed than is reasonable, other than speeding, as provided for in  
459 section 14-219, shall commit the infraction of traveling unreasonably  
460 fast.

461 Sec. 16. Section 14-230a of the 2012 supplement to the general  
462 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof  
463 (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

464 On any divided limited access highway which provides more than  
465 two lanes for traffic proceeding in the same direction, no operator of  
466 any motor vehicle with a commercial registration, motor bus, vehicle  
467 with trailer or school bus shall drive in the extreme left lane where the  
468 [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration so  
469 designates, except on the direction of a police officer or except when  
470 access to or egress from such highway is provided on the left, in which  
471 latter case such operator shall drive in such left lane only for such  
472 period as is reasonably necessary to enter or leave such highway  
473 safely. Any person who violates any provision of this section shall  
474 have committed an infraction and shall be fined eighty-eight dollars.

475 Sec. 17. Section 14-234 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
476 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

477 The [State Traffic Commission is authorized to] Office of State  
478 Traffic Administration may determine those portions of any state  
479 highway where overtaking and passing or driving to the left of the  
480 highway would be especially hazardous and may by appropriate signs  
481 or markings on the highway indicate the beginning and end of such  
482 zones. A local traffic authority, as defined in section 14-297, as  
483 amended by this act, may, in accordance with standards approved by  
484 the [State Traffic Commission] Office of State Traffic Administration,  
485 determine and designate such no-passing zones on highways under its  
486 jurisdiction. When such signs or markings are in place and clearly  
487 visible to an ordinarily observant person, each driver of a vehicle shall  
488 obey the directions thereof. Violation of the provisions of this section  
489 shall be an infraction.

490 Sec. 18. Section 14-236 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
491 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

492 When any highway has been divided into two or more clearly  
493 marked lanes for traffic, (1) a vehicle shall be driven as nearly as  
494 practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from  
495 such lane until the driver has ascertained that such movement can be  
496 made with safety, and (2) the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the  
497 State Traffic Administration may erect, on state highways, and local  
498 traffic authorities, in accordance with standards approved by the [State  
499 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration, may  
500 erect on highways under their jurisdiction, signs directing slow-  
501 moving traffic to use a designated lane or, with signs, signals or  
502 markings, may designate those lanes to be used by traffic moving in a  
503 particular direction regardless of the center of the highway, and  
504 drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of each such sign, signal or  
505 marking. Violation of subdivision (1) of this section shall be an  
506 infraction.

507 Sec. 19. Subsection (a) of section 14-239 of the general statutes is  
508 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*  
509 *1, 2012*):



510 (a) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
511 Administration may designate any state highway and local traffic  
512 authorities may designate streets and highways under their  
513 jurisdiction for one-way traffic and shall erect signs, devices or  
514 markings conforming to [State Traffic Commission] the standards of  
515 the Office of the State Traffic Administration giving notice thereof.  
516 Upon any highway so designated a vehicle shall be driven only in the  
517 direction indicated.

518 Sec. 20. Subsection (e) of section 14-241 of the general statutes is  
519 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*  
520 *1, 2012*):

521 (e) On any state highway the [State Traffic Commission] Office of  
522 the State Traffic Administration, and, on highways under their  
523 jurisdiction, local traffic authorities, may cause rotaries or  
524 roundabouts, signs or other devices conforming to the manual on  
525 uniform traffic control devices to be placed within or adjacent to  
526 intersections and thereby direct that a different course from that  
527 specified in this section be traveled by vehicles turning at an  
528 intersection, and when rotaries or roundabouts, signs or other devices  
529 are so placed, no driver shall turn a vehicle otherwise than as directed  
530 thereby.

531 Sec. 21. Subsection (a) of section 14-248b of the general statutes is  
532 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*  
533 *1, 2012*):

534 (a) The traffic authority, as defined in section 14-297, as amended by  
535 this act, shall have power to designate, by appropriate devices or  
536 markers or by lines upon the surface of the highway, such crossing  
537 paths and intersections as, in its opinion, constitute an especial danger  
538 to guided cattle or other livestock crossing the highway including, but  
539 not limited to, specially marked crossing paths in the vicinity of farms  
540 which shall have distinctive markings, in accordance with the  
541 regulations of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
542 Administration, to denote use of such crossing paths by guided cattle

543 or other livestock.

544 Sec. 22. Subsection (g) of section 14-253a of the 2012 supplement to  
545 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu  
546 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

547 (g) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
548 Administration, on any state highway, or local traffic authority, on any  
549 highway or street under its control, shall establish parking spaces in  
550 parking areas for twenty or more cars in which parking shall be  
551 prohibited to all motor vehicles except vehicles displaying a special  
552 license plate or a placard issued pursuant to this section. Parking  
553 spaces in which parking shall be prohibited to all motor vehicles  
554 except vehicles displaying such special plate or placard shall be  
555 established in private parking areas for two hundred or more cars  
556 according to the following schedule:

T1	Total Number	Number of Special
T2	Of Parking Lot Spaces	Parking Spaces Required
T3	0 - 200	Exempt
T4	201 - 1000	1.0%
T5	1001 - 2000	10 plus 0.8% of spaces
T6		over 1000
T7	2001 - 3000	18 plus 0.6% of spaces
T8		over 2000
T9	3001 - 4000	24 plus 0.4% of spaces
T10		over 3000
T11	4001 or more	28 plus 0.2% of spaces
T12		over 4000

557 All such spaces shall be designated as reserved for exclusive use by  
558 persons who are blind and persons with disabilities and identified by  
559 the use of signs in accordance with subsection (h) of this section. Such  
560 parking spaces shall be adjacent to curb cuts or other unobstructed  
561 methods permitting sidewalk access to a person who is blind or a  
562 person with disabilities and shall be fifteen feet wide, including three

563 feet of cross hatch, or be parallel to a sidewalk. The provisions of this  
564 subsection shall not apply (1) in the event the State Building Code  
565 imposes more stringent requirements as to the size of the private  
566 parking area in which special parking spaces are required or as to the  
567 number of special parking spaces required, or (2) in the event a  
568 municipal ordinance imposes more stringent requirements as to the  
569 size of existing private parking areas in which special parking spaces  
570 are required or as to the number of special parking spaces required.

571 Sec. 23. Section 14-284 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
572 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

573 The restriction of any highway to use by passenger motor vehicles  
574 shall not prohibit the use thereof by motor vehicles in livery service as  
575 defined in chapter 244b, provided such vehicles comply with the  
576 regulations of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
577 Administration, pursuant to subsection (f) of section 13a-26, as  
578 amended by this act, for the length, height and width requirements of  
579 vehicles authorized to operate on the Merritt and Wilbur Cross  
580 Parkways.

581 Sec. 24. Section 14-286 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
582 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

583 (a) Each person operating a bicycle upon and along a sidewalk or  
584 across any roadway upon and along a crosswalk shall yield the right-  
585 of-way to any pedestrian and shall give an audible signal within a  
586 reasonable distance before overtaking and passing a pedestrian. Each  
587 person operating a bicycle or a motor-driven cycle upon a roadway  
588 shall within a reasonable distance give an audible signal before  
589 overtaking and passing a pedestrian or another bicycle operator. No  
590 person shall operate a bicycle upon or along a sidewalk or across a  
591 roadway upon and along a crosswalk if such operation is prohibited  
592 by any ordinance of any city, town or borough or by any regulation of  
593 the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
594 Administration issued or adopted pursuant to the provisions of section  
595 14-298, as amended by this act.

596 (b) No person shall ride a motor-driven cycle unless that person  
597 holds a valid motor vehicle operator's license. No person shall operate  
598 a motor-driven cycle on any sidewalk, limited access highway or  
599 turnpike.

600 (c) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this  
601 section, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles may issue to a person  
602 who does not hold a valid operator's license a special permit that  
603 authorizes such person to ride a motor-driven cycle if (A) such person  
604 presents to the commissioner a certificate by a physician licensed to  
605 practice medicine in this state that such person is physically disabled,  
606 as defined in section 1-1f, other than blind, and that, in the physician's  
607 opinion, such person is capable of riding a motor-driven cycle, and (B)  
608 such person demonstrates to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles that  
609 he is able to ride a bicycle on level terrain, and a motor-driven cycle.  
610 (2) Such permit may contain limitations that the commissioner deems  
611 advisable for the safety of such person and for the public safety,  
612 including, but not limited to, the maximum speed of the motor such  
613 person may use. No person who holds a valid special permit under  
614 this subsection shall operate a motor-driven cycle in violation of any  
615 limitations imposed in the permit. Any person to whom a special  
616 permit is issued shall carry the permit at all times while operating the  
617 motor-driven cycle. Each permit issued under this subsection shall  
618 expire one year from the date of issuance.

619 (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of any statute or regulation to  
620 the contrary, the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
621 Administration shall adopt regulations in accordance with the  
622 provisions of chapter 54 determining the conditions and circumstances  
623 under which bicycle traffic may be permitted on those bridges in the  
624 state on limited access highways which it designates to be safe for  
625 bicycle traffic. Bicycle traffic shall not be prohibited on any such  
626 bridges under such conditions and circumstances.

627 (e) As used in this section: (1) "Sidewalk" means any sidewalk laid  
628 out as such by any town, city or borough, and any walk which is

629 reserved by custom for the use of pedestrians, or which has been  
630 specially prepared for their use. "Sidewalk" does not include  
631 crosswalks and does not include footpaths on portions of public  
632 highways outside thickly settled parts of towns, cities and boroughs,  
633 which are worn only by travel and are not improved by such towns,  
634 cities or boroughs or by abutters; (2) "bicycle" includes all vehicles  
635 propelled by the person riding the same by foot or hand power; and  
636 (3) "motor-driven cycle" means any motorcycle, motor scooter or  
637 bicycle with an attached motor with a seat height of not less than  
638 twenty-six inches and a motor that produces five brake horsepower or  
639 less.

640 (f) A person shall operate a motor-driven cycle on any public  
641 highway, the speed limit of which is greater than the maximum speed  
642 of the motor-driven cycle, only in the right hand lane available for  
643 traffic or upon a usable shoulder on the right side of the highway,  
644 except when preparing to make a left turn at an intersection or into or  
645 from a private road or driveway.

646 (g) Any person who pleads not guilty of a violation of any provision  
647 of this section shall be prosecuted within fifteen days of such plea.

648 (h) No person may operate a high-mileage vehicle as defined in  
649 section 14-1 on any sidewalk, limited access highway or turnpike.

650 (i) Violation of any provision of this section shall be an infraction.

651 Sec. 25. Section 14-286a of the general statutes is repealed and the  
652 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

653 (a) Every person riding a bicycle, as defined by section 14-286, as  
654 amended by this act, upon the traveled portion of a highway shall be  
655 granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties  
656 applicable to the driver of any vehicle subject to the requirements of  
657 the statutes relating to motor vehicles, except as to those provisions  
658 which by their nature can have no application and except that each  
659 town, city or borough and the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the

660 State Traffic Administration within its jurisdiction as provided in  
661 section 14-298, as amended by this act, shall have authority to regulate  
662 bicycles as provided in section 14-289, as amended by this act, and said  
663 section 14-298, and except as provided by section 14-286c, as amended  
664 by this act. No parent of any child and no guardian of any ward shall  
665 authorize or knowingly permit any such child or ward to violate any  
666 provision of the general statutes or ordinances enacted under section  
667 14-289, as amended by this act, relating to bicycles.

668 (b) Every person operating a bicycle solely by hand or foot power  
669 upon and along any sidewalk or across any roadway upon and along  
670 any crosswalk shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to  
671 all of the duties applicable to pedestrians walking in such areas as  
672 provided by the general statutes, except as provided otherwise by any  
673 ordinance of any city, town or borough or any regulation of the [State  
674 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration, issued  
675 or adopted pursuant to the provisions of section 14-289, as amended  
676 by this act.

677 Sec. 26. Subsection (a) of section 14-286c of the general statutes is  
678 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*  
679 *1, 2012*):

680 (a) Each person riding a bicycle upon the traveled portion of a  
681 highway and intending to make a left turn after proceeding pursuant  
682 to the provisions of section 14-244 or subsection (b) of this section, may  
683 in lieu of the procedure prescribed by section 14-241, as amended by  
684 this act, approach as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge  
685 of the highway, proceed across the intersecting roadway and make  
686 such turn as close as practicable to the curb or edge of the highway on  
687 the far side of the intersection, provided such procedure is not  
688 prohibited by any regulation issued by any town, city, borough or the  
689 [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration.

690 Sec. 27. Section 14-289 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
691 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

692 Each town, city and borough shall have authority to make any  
693 ordinance not inconsistent with section 14-286, as amended by this act,  
694 or 14-288 or any regulation of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of  
695 the State Traffic Administration issued pursuant to section 14-298, as  
696 amended by this act, respecting governing and controlling the use of  
697 bicycles within such town, city or borough, with appropriate penalties  
698 for violation thereof, which ordinances may include provisions  
699 requiring annual licensing of bicycles and providing for registration of  
700 any sale of, or change of ownership in, a bicycle.

701 Sec. 28. Subdivision (6) of section 14-297 of the general statutes is  
702 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*  
703 *1, 2012*):

704 (6) "Traffic authority" means the board of police commissioners of  
705 any city, town or borough, or the city or town manager, the chief of  
706 police, the superintendent of police or any legally elected or appointed  
707 official or board, or any official having similar powers and duties, of  
708 any city, town or borough that has no board of police commissioners  
709 but has a regularly appointed force, or the board of selectmen of any  
710 town in which there is no city or borough with a regularly appointed  
711 police force, except that, with respect to state highways and bridges,  
712 "traffic authority" means the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the  
713 State Traffic Administration, provided nothing contained in this  
714 section shall be construed to limit or detract from the jurisdiction or  
715 authority of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
716 Administration to adopt regulations establishing a uniform system of  
717 traffic control signals, devices, signs and markings as provided in  
718 section 14-298, as amended by this act, and the requirement that no  
719 installation of any traffic control signal light shall be made by any city,  
720 town or borough until the installation has been approved by the [State  
721 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration as  
722 provided in section 14-299, as amended by this act;

723 Sec. 29. Section 14-299 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
724 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

725 (a) For the purpose of standardization and uniformity, no  
726 installation of any traffic control signal light shall be made by any  
727 town, city or borough until the same has been approved by the [State  
728 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration. Such  
729 approval shall be based on necessity for, location of and type of such  
730 signal light and shall be applied for on a form supplied by the [State  
731 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration and  
732 shall be submitted to said [commission] office by the traffic authority  
733 having jurisdiction. Approval of any such signal light may be revoked  
734 by [said commission] the Office of the State Traffic Administration at  
735 any time if [it] said office deems such revocation to be in the interest of  
736 public safety, and thereupon such signal lights shall be removed by the  
737 traffic authority having jurisdiction.

738 (b) When traffic at an intersection is alternately directed to proceed  
739 and to stop by the use of signals exhibiting colored lights or lighted  
740 arrows, successively one at a time or in combination, only the colors  
741 green, red and yellow shall be used, except for special pedestrian  
742 control signals carrying word legends, said lights shall apply to drivers  
743 of vehicles and pedestrians and shall indicate the following:

744 (1) Circular green alone: Vehicular traffic facing a green signal may  
745 proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign or marking  
746 at such place prohibits either such turn or straight through movement,  
747 except that such traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and  
748 vehicles lawfully within a crosswalk or the intersection at the time  
749 such signal was exhibited; pedestrians facing the green signal, except  
750 when directed by separate pedestrian-control signals, may proceed  
751 across the highway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.

752 (2) Yellow: Vehicular traffic facing a steady yellow signal is thereby  
753 warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a  
754 red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter, when  
755 vehicular traffic shall stop before entering the intersection unless so  
756 close to the intersection that a stop cannot be made in safety;  
757 pedestrians facing a steady yellow signal, except when directed by



758 separate pedestrian-control signals, are thereby advised that there is  
759 insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red indication is shown  
760 and no pedestrian shall then start to cross the roadway.

761 (3) Red alone: Vehicular traffic facing a steady red signal alone shall  
762 stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection  
763 or, if none, then before entering the intersection and remain standing  
764 until the next indication is shown; provided, on or after July 1, 1979,  
765 vehicular traffic traveling in the travel lane nearest the right hand curb  
766 or other defined edge of the roadway, unless a sign approved by the  
767 Office of the State Traffic Administration has been erected in the  
768 appropriate place prohibiting this movement, may cautiously enter the  
769 intersection to make a right turn onto a two-way street or onto another  
770 one-way street on which all the traffic is moving to such vehicle's right  
771 after such vehicle has stopped as required in this subdivision and  
772 yielded the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent  
773 crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.  
774 Pedestrians facing a steady red signal alone, except when directed by  
775 separate pedestrian-control signals, shall not enter the roadway. [The  
776 Commissioner of Transportation, in the case of state highways and the  
777 traffic authority, as defined in section 14-297, in the case of highways  
778 maintained by towns, cities or boroughs, shall review all traffic control  
779 signalized intersections on highways within their respective  
780 jurisdictions to determine those intersections where signs should be  
781 erected to prohibit right turns on a steady red signal as hereinbefore  
782 described and cause to have erected such signs by June 30, 1979. For  
783 purposes of uniformity, each municipality shall report the results of its  
784 reviews to the State Traffic Commission and shall not erect or cause to  
785 be erected signs prohibiting right turns on a steady red signal until  
786 such signs have been approved by the State Traffic Commission.]

787 (4) Green arrow: Vehicular traffic facing a green arrow signal,  
788 shown alone or in combination with another indication, may  
789 cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated  
790 by such arrow, or such other movement as is permitted by other  
791 indications shown at the same time, but such vehicular traffic shall

792 yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk and  
793 to other traffic lawfully within the intersection.

794 (5) Whenever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting the  
795 words "Walk" or "Don't Walk" are in place such signals shall indicate  
796 as follows: "Walk": Pedestrians facing such signals may proceed across  
797 the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right-  
798 of-way by the drivers of all vehicles; "Don't Walk": No pedestrian shall  
799 start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any  
800 pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk signal  
801 shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the "Don't Walk"  
802 signal is showing.

803 (c) When an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a  
804 traffic sign or signal, it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as  
805 follows:

806 (1) Flashing red: When a red lens is illuminated by rapid  
807 intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the  
808 nearest crosswalk at an intersection, or at a limit line when marked or,  
809 if none, then before entering the intersection, and the right to proceed  
810 shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop  
811 sign.

812 (2) When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent  
813 flashes, drivers of vehicles facing such signal may proceed through the  
814 intersection or past such signal only with caution.

815 (d) Lenses of the following colors only shall be used and shall be  
816 arranged vertically in the signal face or, when necessary, horizontally,  
817 and shall conform to the following positions: When arranged  
818 vertically, red shall be located at the top, yellow shall be located  
819 directly below red and the remaining indications below the yellow in  
820 the following order: Flashing yellow, circular green, vertical arrow,  
821 left-turn arrow and right-turn arrow, as needed; when arranged  
822 horizontally, red shall be located at the left, yellow shall be located  
823 directly to the right of red and the remaining indications to the right of

824 yellow in the following order: Flashing yellow, left-turn arrow, circular  
825 green, vertical arrow and right-turn arrow, as needed.

826 (e) When lane-direction-control signals are placed over the  
827 individual lanes of a street or highway, vehicular traffic may travel in  
828 any lane over which a green arrow signal is shown, but shall not enter  
829 or travel in any lane over which a red X signal is shown.

830 (f) If a traffic control signal, approved by the [State Traffic  
831 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration, is erected and  
832 maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this  
833 section shall be applicable except as to those provisions which by their  
834 nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at a  
835 sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be  
836 made, but in the absence of any sign or marking the stop shall be made  
837 at the signal.

838 Sec. 30. Subsection (a) of section 14-300 of the general statutes is  
839 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*  
840 *1, 2012*):

841 (a) The traffic authority shall have power to designate, by  
842 appropriate official traffic control devices, as defined in section 14-297,  
843 as amended by this act, or markers, or by lines upon the surface of the  
844 highway, such crosswalks and intersections as, in its opinion,  
845 constitute a danger to pedestrians crossing the highway including, but  
846 not limited to, specially marked crosswalks in the vicinity of schools,  
847 which crosswalks shall have distinctive markings, in accordance with  
848 the regulations of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State  
849 Traffic Administration, to denote use of such crosswalks by school  
850 children; and may maintain suitable signs located at intervals along  
851 highways, particularly where there are no sidewalks, directing  
852 pedestrians to walk facing vehicular traffic.

853 Sec. 31. Section 14-300a of the general statutes is repealed and the  
854 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

855 The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
856 Administration and each municipal traffic authority shall, on  
857 highways under their respective jurisdictions and subject to the  
858 provisions of section 14-298, as amended by this act, provide special  
859 pedestrian street or sidewalk markings at intersections and streets in  
860 proximity to projects designated for or containing a high proportion of  
861 elderly persons.

862 Sec. 32. Section 14-301 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
863 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

864 (a) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
865 Administration may designate any state highway or part thereof or  
866 any bridge upon any such highway as a through way, and may, after  
867 notice, revoke any such designation. The traffic authority of any town,  
868 city or borough may designate any highway or part thereof under the  
869 control of such town, city or borough as a through way, and may, after  
870 notice, revoke any such designation.

871 (b) No designation of a through way shall become effective as to  
872 regulation of traffic at any intersection thereon until [said commission]  
873 the Office of the State Traffic Administration or such other traffic  
874 authority has caused signs to be erected at such intersections. Each  
875 such sign shall bear the word "stop", which shall be self-illuminated at  
876 night or so placed as to be illuminated by street lights or by headlights  
877 of approaching motor vehicles, and each such sign shall be located as  
878 near as practicable to the traveled portion of the highway at the  
879 entrance to which the stop is to be made, or at the nearest line of the  
880 crosswalk thereat, and shall be clearly visible for a distance of one  
881 hundred feet along the street intersecting the through way.

882 (c) The driver of a vehicle shall stop in obedience to a stop sign at  
883 such clearly marked stop line or lines as may be established by the  
884 traffic authority having jurisdiction or, in the absence of such line or  
885 lines, shall stop in obedience to a stop sign at the entrance to a through  
886 highway and shall yield the right-of-way to vehicles not so obliged to  
887 stop which are within the intersection or approaching so closely as to

888 constitute an immediate hazard.

889 (d) Nothing herein contained shall prevent said [commission] office  
890 or such traffic authority from erecting such stop signs on all corners of  
891 any intersection within its jurisdiction, and thereafter the provisions of  
892 subsection (c) of this section, relating to the stopping of motor vehicles  
893 and the right-of-way within such intersection, shall apply to the  
894 operation of motor vehicles on each of the intersecting streets.

895 (e) The driver of a vehicle shall stop in obedience to a stop sign at a  
896 railroad crossing erected and maintained on the highway by  
897 requirement of the Commissioner of Transportation or the [State  
898 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration.

899 Sec. 33. Section 14-302 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
900 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

901 The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
902 Administration, on any state highway, or a local traffic authority, on  
903 any highway under its control, may designate intersections at which  
904 signs bearing the words "Yield" may be erected. The driver of a vehicle  
905 approaching a "Yield" sign shall, in obedience to such sign, slow down  
906 to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions, and shall yield the  
907 right-of-way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on  
908 another highway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard  
909 during the time such driver is moving across or within the intersection,  
910 provided, if such driver is involved in a collision, such collision shall  
911 be deemed prima facie evidence of such driver's failure to yield the  
912 right-of-way.

913 Sec. 34. Section 14-307 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
914 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

915 (a) The traffic authority of any city, town or borough shall have  
916 power to prohibit, limit or restrict the parking of vehicles and to erect  
917 and maintain signs in each block designating the time or terms of such  
918 prohibition or restriction on any highway or thoroughfare coming

919 under the jurisdiction of such city, town or borough and such traffic  
920 authority may remove from state highways, except limited access  
921 highways, within the territorial limits of such city, town or borough  
922 any vehicles parked in violation of any regulation of the [State Traffic  
923 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration established in  
924 accordance with subsection (b) of this section and of any rule,  
925 regulation, order or ordinance of any such city, town or borough  
926 relative to or in connection with parking on such highway. Such  
927 removal shall be undertaken in accordance with the procedures  
928 employed by the city, town or borough in the removal of vehicles from  
929 any highway or thoroughfare coming under the jurisdiction of such  
930 city, town or borough. The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles shall  
931 adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 to  
932 establish procedures for the removal of such vehicles by such traffic  
933 authority and for the storage of such vehicles. The regulations shall, at  
934 a minimum, (1) require that such traffic authority provide written  
935 notice by certified mail to the owner of any vehicle removed, (2)  
936 provide any such owner with an opportunity for a hearing before a  
937 hearing officer appointed by the chief executive officer of each city,  
938 town or borough and specify procedures for the holding of such  
939 hearing, (3) provide that the owner or keeper of any garage or other  
940 place where any such vehicle is stored shall have a lien on the vehicle  
941 for his storage charges and (4) specify procedures for the sale at public  
942 auction of any vehicle placed in storage which is not claimed within a  
943 specified period of time by the owner thereof.

944 (b) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
945 Administration shall have power to prohibit, limit or restrict the  
946 parking of vehicles on any portion of any state highway or on any  
947 bridge on any such highway and to erect and maintain signs  
948 designating the terms of such prohibition or restriction.

949 (c) No person shall park any vehicle in any place where parking is  
950 prohibited or park any vehicle for a longer period than that indicated  
951 as lawful by any sign erected and maintained in accordance with the  
952 provisions of this chapter, except: (1) A person operating an armored

953 car vehicle may, while in the performance of such person's duties, park  
954 for a period not to exceed ten minutes in a place where parking is  
955 prohibited, provided such vehicle does not obstruct or impede the  
956 normal and reasonable movement of traffic, or (2) a vehicle displaying  
957 a special license plate or a removable windshield placard issued  
958 pursuant to section 14-253a, as amended by this act, or by authorities  
959 of other states or countries for the purpose of identifying vehicles  
960 permitted to utilize parking spaces reserved for persons with  
961 disabilities which limit or impair their ability to walk or blind persons,  
962 may park in an area where parking is legally permissible, for an  
963 unlimited period of time without penalty, notwithstanding the period  
964 of time indicated as lawful by any (A) parking meter, or (B) sign  
965 erected and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this  
966 chapter.

967 Sec. 35. Section 14-309 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
968 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

969 No traffic safety measure or traffic control device, sign or marking  
970 shall be installed or maintained on any state highway or on any bridge  
971 on any such highway or within the right-of-way of any such highway  
972 or bridge by the traffic authority of any town, city or borough, except  
973 by consent and written approval of the [State Traffic Commission]  
974 Office of the State Traffic Administration. No rule, regulation, order or  
975 ordinance of any town, city or borough relative to or in connection  
976 with such safety measure or traffic control device, sign or marking on  
977 any such highway or bridge, or within the right-of-way of any such  
978 highway or bridge, shall take effect until approved in writing by said  
979 [commission] office or be effective after such approval has been  
980 revoked. Approval of any such traffic control measure may be revoked  
981 by said [commission] office at any time, if it deems such revocation to  
982 be in the interest of public safety.

983 Sec. 36. Section 14-311 of the 2012 supplement to the general statutes  
984 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*  
985 *1, 2012*):

986 (a) No person, firm, corporation, state agency, or municipal agency  
987 or combination thereof shall build, expand, establish or operate any  
988 open air theater, shopping center or other development generating  
989 large volumes of traffic that substantially affect state highway traffic  
990 within this state, as determined by the [State Traffic Commission]  
991 Office of the State Traffic Administration, until such person, firm,  
992 corporation, or agency has procured from [the State Traffic  
993 Commission] said office a certificate that the operation thereof will not  
994 imperil the safety of the public, except that any development,  
995 including any development to be built in phases, without regard to  
996 when such phases are approved by the municipal planning and zoning  
997 agency or other responsible municipal agency, that contains a total of  
998 one hundred or fewer residential units shall not be required to obtain  
999 such certificate if such development is a residential-only development  
1000 and is not part of a mixed-use development that contains office, retail  
1001 or other such nonresidential uses, provided if any future development  
1002 increases the total number of residential units to more than one  
1003 hundred, and such total substantially affects state highway traffic  
1004 within the state as determined by the [State Traffic Commission] Office  
1005 of the State Traffic Administration, a certificate shall be procured from  
1006 said [commission] office.

1007 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no local  
1008 building official shall issue a building or foundation permit to any  
1009 person, firm, corporation, state agency or municipal agency to build,  
1010 expand, establish or operate such a development until the person, firm,  
1011 corporation or agency provides to such official a copy of the certificate  
1012 issued under this section by the [commission] office. If the  
1013 [commission] office determines that any person, firm, corporation, or  
1014 state or municipal agency has (1) started building, expanding,  
1015 establishing or operating such a development without first obtaining a  
1016 certificate from [the commission] said office, or (2) has failed to comply  
1017 with the conditions of such a certificate, it shall order the person, firm,  
1018 corporation or agency to (A) cease constructing, expanding,  
1019 establishing or operating the development, or (B) comply with the  
1020 conditions of the certificate within a reasonable period of time. If such



1021 person, firm, corporation or agency fails to (i) cease such work, or (ii)  
1022 comply with an order of the [commission] office within such time as  
1023 specified by the commission, the [commission] office may make an  
1024 application to the superior court for the judicial district of Hartford or  
1025 the judicial district where the development is located enjoining the  
1026 construction, expansion, establishment or operation of such  
1027 development. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, for  
1028 single family home building lots within a subdivision of land, for  
1029 which a certificate is required and which do not have a direct exit or  
1030 entrance on, or directly abut or adjoin any state highway, no local  
1031 building official shall issue a certificate of occupancy to any person,  
1032 firm, corporation, state agency or municipal agency to occupy homes  
1033 on such lots until the person, firm, corporation or agency provides to  
1034 such official a copy of the certificate issued under this section by the  
1035 [commission] office and such official confirms that the certificate  
1036 conditions have been satisfied.

1037 (c) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
1038 Administration shall issue its decision on an application for a  
1039 certificate under subsection (a) of this section not later than one  
1040 hundred twenty days after it is filed, except that, if the [commission]  
1041 office needs additional information from the applicant, it shall notify  
1042 the applicant in writing as to what information is required and (1) the  
1043 [commission] office may toll the running of such one-hundred-twenty-  
1044 day period by the number of days between and including the date  
1045 such notice is received by the applicant and the date the additional  
1046 information is received by the [commission] office, and (2) if the  
1047 [commission] office receives the additional information during the last  
1048 ten days of the one-hundred-twenty-day period and needs additional  
1049 time to review and analyze such information, it may extend such  
1050 period by not more than fifteen days. The [State Traffic Commission]  
1051 Office of the State Traffic Administration may also, at its discretion,  
1052 postpone action on any application submitted pursuant to this section  
1053 [or section 14-311a] until such time as it is shown that an application  
1054 has been approved by the municipal planning and zoning agency or  
1055 other responsible municipal agency. The [State Traffic Commission]

1056 Office of the State Traffic Administration, to the extent practicable,  
1057 shall begin its review of an application prior to final approval of the  
1058 proposed activity by the municipal planning and zoning agency or  
1059 other responsible municipal agency.

1060 (d) In determining the advisability of such certification, the [State  
1061 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration shall  
1062 include, in its consideration, highway safety, the width and character  
1063 of the highways affected, the density of traffic thereon, the character of  
1064 such traffic and the opinion and findings of the traffic authority of the  
1065 municipality wherein the development is located. The [State Traffic  
1066 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration may require  
1067 improvements to be made by the applicant to the extent that such  
1068 improvements address impacts to highway safety created by the  
1069 addition of the applicant's proposed development or activity. If the  
1070 [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration  
1071 determines that such improvements, including traffic signals,  
1072 pavement markings, channelization, pavement widening or other  
1073 changes or traffic control devices, are required to handle traffic safely  
1074 and efficiently, one hundred per cent of the cost thereof shall be borne  
1075 by the person building, establishing or operating such open air theater,  
1076 shopping center or other development generating large volumes of  
1077 traffic, except that such cost shall not be borne by any municipal  
1078 agency when the development consists entirely of municipal facilities.  
1079 The Commissioner of Transportation may issue a permit to said person  
1080 to construct or install the changes required by the [State Traffic  
1081 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration.

1082 (e) Any person aggrieved by any decision of the [State Traffic  
1083 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration hereunder may  
1084 appeal therefrom in accordance with the provisions of section 4-183,  
1085 except venue for such appeal shall be in the judicial district in which it  
1086 is proposed to operate such establishment. The provisions of this  
1087 section except insofar as such provisions relate to expansion shall not  
1088 apply to any open air theater, shopping center or other development  
1089 generating large volumes of traffic in operation on July 1, 1967.

1090       (f) Before submitting an application for any development generating  
1091 large volumes of traffic pursuant to subsection (a) of this section to the  
1092 Office of the State Traffic Administration, the individual or entity  
1093 submitting such application shall attend a mandatory meeting with the  
1094 Office of the State Traffic Administration and other staff from the  
1095 Department of Transportation. At such meeting, such individual or  
1096 entity shall present the applicant's proposed development to such  
1097 department staff and receive feedback, including, but not limited to,  
1098 information as to what needs to be submitted for an application to be  
1099 considered complete.

1100       Sec. 37. Section 14-311b of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1101 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1102       The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
1103 Administration, in cooperation and agreement with local traffic  
1104 authorities, may, in any parking area for twenty or more vehicles or for  
1105 any commercial establishment having an exit or entrance on or  
1106 abutting or adjoining any state highway, establish traffic controls by  
1107 signal or device, for access to and egress from and for traffic within  
1108 such parking area or commercial establishment. The traffic authority of  
1109 any city, town or borough may establish similar controls for parking  
1110 areas for twenty or more vehicles or for any commercial establishment  
1111 having an exit or entrance on or abutting or adjoining any highway  
1112 under their jurisdiction. The owner or operator of any parking area or  
1113 commercial establishment where such traffic controls have been  
1114 established, pursuant to this section, shall erect and maintain the  
1115 necessary uniform traffic control signals or devices, which shall  
1116 conform to the specifications of the manual of uniform traffic control  
1117 devices established under this chapter and as approved and revised by  
1118 the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
1119 Administration, provided no traffic control signal or device shall be  
1120 installed, operated or maintained until a permit for such installation,  
1121 operation or maintenance has been procured from the [State Traffic  
1122 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration.

1123 Sec. 38. Section 14-311c of the 2012 supplement to the general  
1124 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof  
1125 (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1126 (a) No group of persons, firms, corporations, state agencies or  
1127 municipal agencies or combination thereof shall build, expand,  
1128 establish or operate any open air theater, shopping center or other  
1129 development generating large volumes of traffic on any group of  
1130 individual parcels of land which are separately owned but are utilized  
1131 together for a single development purpose, whether or not such  
1132 parcels are separated by any state, local or private roadway that  
1133 substantially affect state highway traffic within this state, as  
1134 determined by the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
1135 Administration, until such group has procured from the [State Traffic  
1136 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration a certificate  
1137 that the operation thereof will not imperil the safety of the public,  
1138 except that any development, including any development to be built in  
1139 phases without regard to when such phases are approved by the  
1140 municipal planning and zoning agency or other responsible municipal  
1141 agency, that contains a total of one hundred or fewer residential units  
1142 shall not be required to obtain such a certificate if such development is  
1143 a residential-only development and not part of a mixed-use  
1144 development containing office, retail or other such nonresidential uses,  
1145 provided if any future development increases the total number of  
1146 residential units to more than one hundred, and this total substantially  
1147 affects state highway traffic within the state as determined by the  
1148 [office of the State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
1149 Administration, a certificate shall be procured from said [commission]  
1150 office.

1151 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no local  
1152 building official shall issue a building or foundation permit to any  
1153 such group or member thereof to build, expand, establish or operate  
1154 such a development until the group or member provides to such  
1155 official a copy of the certificate issued under this section by the  
1156 [commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration. If the

1157 [commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration determines that  
1158 any group or member has (1) started building, expanding, establishing  
1159 or operating such a development without first obtaining a certificate  
1160 from [the commission] said office, or (2) has failed to comply with the  
1161 conditions of such a certificate, it shall order the group or member to  
1162 (A) cease constructing, expanding, establishing or operating the  
1163 development, or (B) to comply with the conditions of the certificate  
1164 within a reasonable period of time. If such group or member fails to (i)  
1165 cease such work, or (ii) comply with [an] such order [of the  
1166 commission] within such time as specified by the [commission] Office  
1167 of the State Traffic Administration, [the commission] said office or the  
1168 traffic authority of the municipality wherein the development is  
1169 located may make an application to the superior court for the judicial  
1170 district of Hartford or the judicial district where the development is  
1171 located enjoining the construction, expansion, establishment or the  
1172 operation of such development. Notwithstanding the provisions of this  
1173 subsection, for single family home building lots within a subdivision of  
1174 land, for which a certificate is required and which do not have a direct  
1175 exit or entrance on, or directly abut or adjoin any state highway, no  
1176 local building official shall issue a certificate of occupancy to any such  
1177 group or member thereof or person to occupy homes on such lots until  
1178 such group, member or person provides to such official a copy of the  
1179 certificate issued under this section by [the commission] said office and  
1180 such official confirms that the certificate conditions have been satisfied.

1181 (c) [The State Traffic Commission shall issue its decision on an  
1182 application for a certificate under subsection (a) of this section not later  
1183 than one hundred twenty days after it is filed, except that, if the  
1184 commission needs additional information from the applicant, it shall  
1185 notify the applicant in writing as to what information is required and  
1186 (1) the commission may toll the running of such one-hundred-twenty-  
1187 day period by the number of days between and including the date  
1188 such notice is received by the applicant and the date the additional  
1189 information is received by the commission, and (2) if the commission  
1190 receives the additional information during the last ten days of the one-  
1191 hundred-twenty-day period and needs additional time to review and

1192 analyze such information, it may extend such period by not more than  
1193 fifteen days. The State Traffic Commission may also, at its discretion,  
1194 postpone action on any application submitted pursuant to this section  
1195 or section 14-311a until such time as it is shown that an application has  
1196 been approved by the municipal planning and zoning agency or other  
1197 responsible municipal agency.] The [State Traffic Commission] Office  
1198 of the State Traffic Administration, to the extent practicable, shall begin  
1199 its review of an application prior to final approval of the proposed  
1200 activity by the municipal planning and zoning agency or other  
1201 responsible municipal agency.

1202 (d) In determining the advisability of such certification, the [State  
1203 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration shall  
1204 include, in its consideration, highway safety, the width and character  
1205 of the highways affected, the density of traffic thereon, the character of  
1206 such traffic and the opinion and findings of the traffic authority of the  
1207 municipality wherein the development is located. The [State Traffic  
1208 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration may require  
1209 improvements to be made by the applicant to the extent that such  
1210 improvements address impacts to highway safety created by the  
1211 addition of the applicant's proposed development or activity. If the  
1212 [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration  
1213 determines that such improvements, including traffic signals,  
1214 pavement markings, channelization, pavement widening or other  
1215 changes or traffic control devices, are required to handle traffic safely  
1216 and efficiently, one hundred per cent of the cost thereof shall be borne  
1217 by the group building, establishing or operating such open air theater,  
1218 shopping center or other development generating large volumes of  
1219 traffic, except that such cost shall not be borne by any municipal  
1220 agency when the development consists entirely of municipal facilities.  
1221 The Commissioner of Transportation may issue a permit to said group  
1222 to construct or install the changes required by the [State Traffic  
1223 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration, in consultation  
1224 with the local traffic authority.

1225 (e) Any group aggrieved by any decision of the [State Traffic

Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration hereunder may appeal therefrom in accordance with the provisions of section 4-183, except venue for such appeal shall be in the judicial district in which it is proposed to operate such establishment. The provisions of this section except insofar as such provisions relate to expansion shall not apply to any open air theater, shopping center or other development generating large volumes of traffic which has received all necessary permits, variances, exceptions and approvals from the municipal zoning commission, planning commission, combined planning and zoning commission and zoning board of appeals in which such development is located prior to or on July 1, 1985, or to any such development which is in operation on that date.

Sec. 39. Section 14-311d of the 2012 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

Notwithstanding any provision of title 13b or this title, in all matters in which a formal petition, application or request for a permit is required to be submitted to the Commissioner of Transportation or the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration, and such petition, application or request is in connection with an economic development project, the commissioner or [commission] office shall, not later than sixty days after the date on which the commissioner or [commission] office receives a completed petition, application or request, make a final determination whether to approve such completed petition, application or request. The commissioner or [commission] office shall notify the petitioner, applicant or requestor of such final determination. In the event that the commissioner or [commission] office fails to make a final determination not later than sixty days after the date on which the commissioner or [commission] office received such completed petition, application or request, such completed petition, application or request shall be deemed approved.

Sec. 40. Section 14-314 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1259 Any person, firm or corporation failing to comply with any order  
1260 made pursuant to any provision of this chapter shall be fined not more  
1261 than five thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or  
1262 both, and shall be subject to the provisions of section 14-111. Any  
1263 person, firm or corporation failing to comply with any traffic control  
1264 signal, sign, marking or other device placed and maintained upon the  
1265 highway, or with any regulation adopted pursuant to any provision of  
1266 this chapter, by the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State  
1267 Traffic Administration or the traffic authority of any city, town or  
1268 borough shall be deemed to have committed an infraction, if no other  
1269 penalty is provided by law. Traveling at a greater rate of speed than is  
1270 reasonable as provided in section 14-218a, as amended by this act, shall  
1271 not be deemed to be a failure to comply with the provisions of this  
1272 section but shall be deemed to be the commission of an infraction  
1273 within the provisions of said section 14-218a.

1274 Sec. 41. Section 14-314c of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1275 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1276 (a) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
1277 Administration, on any state highway, or a local traffic authority, on  
1278 any highway under its control, shall, upon receipt of an application on  
1279 behalf of any person under the age of eighteen who is deaf, as certified  
1280 by a physician, erect one or more signs in the person's neighborhood to  
1281 warn motor vehicle operators of the presence of the deaf person.

1282 (b) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
1283 Administration may adopt regulations in accordance with the  
1284 provisions of chapter 54 to carry out the purposes of this section.

1285 Sec. 42. Section 14-314d of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1286 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1287 The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
1288 Administration, on any state highway, or a local traffic authority, on  
1289 any highway under its control, may, within available appropriations,  
1290 designate locations at which signs bearing the words "STATE LAW



1291 REQUIRES USE OF SIGNAL LIGHTS WHEN CHANGING LANES"  
1292 may be erected.

1293 Sec. 43. Section 17a-24 of the 2012 supplement to the general statutes  
1294 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*  
1295 *1, 2012*):

1296 The superintendent of any institution in the Department of Children  
1297 and Families, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Children  
1298 and Families and the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State  
1299 Traffic Administration, may: (1) Prohibit, limit, restrict or regulate the  
1300 parking of vehicles; (2) determine speed limits; (3) install stop signs; (4)  
1301 restrict roads or portions thereof to one-way traffic; (5) designate the  
1302 location of crosswalks on any portion of any road or highway upon the  
1303 grounds of the respective institutions; and (6) erect and maintain signs  
1304 designating such prohibitions or restrictions. Security officers or  
1305 institutional patrolmen appointed to act as state policemen on state  
1306 institution grounds under the provisions of section 29-18, may arrest or  
1307 issue summons for violation of such regulations, restrictions or  
1308 prohibitions. Any person who fails to comply with any such  
1309 prohibition or restriction shall be fined not more than five dollars, and  
1310 the court or traffic or parking authority having jurisdiction of traffic or  
1311 parking violations in the town in which the institution is located shall  
1312 have jurisdiction of violations of this section.

1313 Sec. 44. Section 17a-465 of the 2012 supplement to the general  
1314 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof  
1315 (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1316 The superintendent or director of any state-operated facility within  
1317 the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, subject to  
1318 the approval of the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction  
1319 Services and the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
1320 Administration, may: (1) Prohibit, limit, restrict or regulate the parking  
1321 of vehicles; (2) determine speed limits; (3) install stop signs; (4) restrict  
1322 roads or portions thereof to one-way traffic; (5) designate the location  
1323 of crosswalks on any portion of any road or highway upon the

1324 grounds of the respective facilities; and (6) erect and maintain signs  
1325 designating such prohibitions or restrictions. Agency police appointed  
1326 to act as state policemen on the grounds of state-operated facilities  
1327 under the provisions of section 29-18 may arrest or issue summons for  
1328 violation of such restrictions or prohibitions. Any person who fails to  
1329 comply with any such prohibition or restriction shall be fined not more  
1330 than twenty-five dollars, and the court or traffic or parking authority  
1331 having jurisdiction of traffic or parking violations in the town in which  
1332 such facility is located shall have jurisdiction over violations of this  
1333 section.

1334 Sec. 45. Section 19a-33 of the 2012 supplement to the general statutes  
1335 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*  
1336 *1, 2012*):

1337 The superintendent or director of any state-operated facility within  
1338 the Department of Public Health, subject to the approval of the  
1339 Commissioner of Public Health and the [State Traffic Commission]  
1340 Office of the State Traffic Administration, may: (1) Prohibit, limit,  
1341 restrict or regulate the parking of vehicles; (2) determine speed limits;  
1342 (3) install stop signs; (4) restrict roads or portions thereof to one-way  
1343 traffic; (5) designate the location of crosswalks on any portion of any  
1344 road or highway upon the grounds of the respective facilities; and (6)  
1345 erect and maintain signs designating such prohibitions or restrictions.  
1346 Security officers or institutional patrolmen appointed to act as state  
1347 policemen on state institution grounds under the provisions of section  
1348 29-18 may arrest or issue summons for violation of such restrictions or  
1349 prohibitions. Any person who fails to comply with any such  
1350 prohibition or restriction shall be fined not more than twenty-five  
1351 dollars, and the court or traffic or parking authority having jurisdiction  
1352 of traffic or parking violations in the town in which such facility is  
1353 located shall have jurisdiction over violations of this section.

1354 Sec. 46. Subsection (b) of section 27-107 of the 2012 supplement to  
1355 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu  
1356 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1357 (b) The Commissioner of Veterans' Affairs, subject to the approval  
 1358 of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic  
 1359 Administration, may: (1) Prohibit, limit, restrict or regulate the parking  
 1360 of vehicles; (2) determine speed limits; (3) install stop signs; (4) restrict  
 1361 roads or portions thereof to one-way traffic; (5) designate the location  
 1362 of crosswalks on any portion of any road or highway upon the  
 1363 grounds of the Veterans' Home; and (6) erect and maintain signs  
 1364 designating such prohibitions or restrictions. Security officers or  
 1365 institutional patrolmen appointed to act as state policemen under the  
 1366 provisions of section 29-18 may arrest or issue a summons for violation  
 1367 of such restrictions or prohibitions. Any person who fails to comply  
 1368 with any such prohibition or restriction shall be fined not more than  
 1369 twenty-five dollars, and the court or traffic or parking authority having  
 1370 jurisdiction of traffic or parking violations in the town of Rocky Hill  
 1371 shall have jurisdiction over violations of this section.

1372 Sec. 47. Subsection (e) of section 15-120nn of the 2012 supplement to  
 1373 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu  
 1374 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1375 (e) The authority may (1) prohibit, limit or restrict the parking of  
 1376 vehicles, (2) determine speed limits with the approval of the [State  
 1377 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration, (3)  
 1378 restrict roads or portions thereof to one-way traffic, (4) designate the  
 1379 location of crosswalks, on any portion of any road or highway upon  
 1380 the grounds of any airport owned or held under lease by the state, and  
 1381 (5) erect and maintain signs designating such prohibitions or  
 1382 restrictions. The authority may provide by procedure for a fine for any  
 1383 person who fails to comply with any such prohibition or restriction.

1384 Sec. 48. Section 14-311a of the general statutes is repealed. (*Effective*  
 1385 *July 1, 2012*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	July 1, 2012	14-298

Sec. 2	July 1, 2012	7-136i
Sec. 3	July 1, 2012	10a-79
Sec. 4	July 1, 2012	10a-92
Sec. 5	July 1, 2012	10a-139(a)
Sec. 6	July 1, 2012	13a-26(f)
Sec. 7	July 1, 2012	13a-119(a)
Sec. 8	July 1, 2012	13a-120
Sec. 9	July 1, 2012	13b-17
Sec. 10	July 1, 2012	13b-20(b)
Sec. 11	July 1, 2012	13b-42(f)
Sec. 12	July 1, 2012	13b-292
Sec. 13	July 1, 2012	13b-345
Sec. 14	July 1, 2012	14-212b
Sec. 15	July 1, 2012	14-218a
Sec. 16	July 1, 2012	14-230a
Sec. 17	July 1, 2012	14-234
Sec. 18	July 1, 2012	14-236
Sec. 19	July 1, 2012	14-239(a)
Sec. 20	July 1, 2012	14-241(e)
Sec. 21	July 1, 2012	14-248b(a)
Sec. 22	July 1, 2012	14-253a(g)
Sec. 23	July 1, 2012	14-284
Sec. 24	July 1, 2012	14-286
Sec. 25	July 1, 2012	14-286a
Sec. 26	July 1, 2012	14-286c(a)
Sec. 27	July 1, 2012	14-289
Sec. 28	July 1, 2012	14-297(6)
Sec. 29	July 1, 2012	14-299
Sec. 30	July 1, 2012	14-300(a)
Sec. 31	July 1, 2012	14-300a
Sec. 32	July 1, 2012	14-301
Sec. 33	July 1, 2012	14-302
Sec. 34	July 1, 2012	14-307
Sec. 35	July 1, 2012	14-309
Sec. 36	July 1, 2012	14-311
Sec. 37	July 1, 2012	14-311b
Sec. 38	July 1, 2012	14-311c
Sec. 39	July 1, 2012	14-311d
Sec. 40	July 1, 2012	14-314
Sec. 41	July 1, 2012	14-314c
Sec. 42	July 1, 2012	14-314d

Sec. 43	July 1, 2012	17a-24
Sec. 44	July 1, 2012	17a-465
Sec. 45	July 1, 2012	19a-33
Sec. 46	July 1, 2012	27-107(b)
Sec. 47	July 1, 2012	15-120nn(e)
Sec. 48	July 1, 2012	Repealer section

**Statement of Legislative Commissioners:**

In section 1, ", which shall constitute a successor to the State Traffic Commission, in accordance with the provisions of sections 4-38d, 4-38e and 4-39" was added for statutory consistency; references to the "State Traffic Commission" or the "former State Traffic Commission" were deleted throughout for statutory consistency; in section 18, the active voice was retained for statutory consistency; and in section 36(f), "application for a major traffic generator" was changed to "any development generating large volumes of traffic pursuant to subsection (a) of this section", "State Traffic Administrator" was changed to "State Traffic Administration", and "for a new development" was deleted for internal consistency.

**TRA**      *Joint Favorable Subst.-LCO*

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

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**OFA Fiscal Note**

**State Impact:** None

**Municipal Impact:**

Municipalities	Effect	FY 13 \$	FY 14 \$
Various Municipalities	Potential Cost	See Below	See Below

**Explanation**

The bill requires municipalities to cover the costs associated with installing traffic improvements for certain developments. The extent to which municipalities incur costs depends on the number of eligible developments and the scope of the traffic improvements. A new traffic signal would cost a municipality between \$30,000-\$100,000; however, it is anticipated that the amount of occurrences would be minimal.

The bill also changes the State Traffic Commission to the Office of State Traffic Administration within the state Department of Transportation. This has no fiscal impact.

**The Out Years**

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to the number of eligible developments and the cost of installing traffic improvements for such developments.

**OLR Bill Analysis****HB 5170*****AN ACT STREAMLINING TRAFFIC SAFETY EVALUATIONS.*****SUMMARY:**

This bill creates an Office of State Traffic Administration (OSTA) within the state Department of Transportation (DOT) as the successor to the State Traffic Commission (STC). It transfers most of STC's duties and powers to OSTA.

It also (1) gives the DOT commissioner sole authority over railroad crossings on private ways; (2) eliminates a deadline for OSTA to make decisions regarding certain developments affecting highway traffic; and (3) makes conforming, minor, and technical changes.

Under current law, the STC, among other responsibilities, establishes a uniform system of traffic control signals, devices, signs, and markings for use on public highways and cooperates with local traffic authorities on the use and operation of vehicles on state highways and roads. Its members are the commissioners of the transportation, motor vehicles, and emergency services and public protection departments. The commissioner of economic and community development participates on matters pertaining to economic development.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2012

**§§ 12 & 13 – RAILROAD CROSSINGS*****Private Crossings (§ 12)***

The bill gives the transportation commissioner sole authority over, and makes various changes to the law concerning, the intersections of at-grade railroad crossings and private ways used by people and vehicles ("private crossings").

The law requires cities, boroughs, and towns either to (1) build and maintain traffic control devices at private crossings or (2) require that the person who owns or has the right to use the crossing do so.

Under current law, the STC and DOT commissioner prescribe the type of traffic control device or traffic control measure (see BACKGROUND) to be installed at each private crossing and its approaches. If the STC and commissioner order the installation of devices at a private crossing, and a town, city, or borough does not do so within 180 days, the commissioner and STC must order the railroad to install them, with the cost of installation a lien on the premises owned by the person, association, or corporation that owns the crossing or has the right to use it.

The bill gives the commissioner sole authority to order the installation of these traffic devices or measures. It eliminates the 180-day period for the town, city, or borough to install the devices, instead requiring the town, city, or borough to erect it within the time the commissioner prescribes in the order.

The bill requires the transportation commissioner to (1) give notice of his intent to prescribe or order traffic control devices or measures, (2) afford anyone an opportunity to present evidence on the impact (presumably of the order), (3) render findings of fact, and (4) issue a decision (apparently stating his reasons for prescribing or not prescribing the devices or measures) before prescribing the devices or measures. The commissioner's decision is not considered a final decision in a contested case and is not subject to appeal to Superior Court.

The bill requires the commissioner to follow these same steps before ordering the closing of a private crossing. As with the prescription of traffic control devices and measures, the commissioner's decision is not a final decision in a contested case and is not subject to appeal to Superior Court. By law, the commissioner may order the closing of a private crossing if he finds (1) there is no longer a need for the crossing or (2) that it poses a public safety hazard.



***Other Requirements***

Current law imposes a maximum \$100 fine on anyone who fails to comply with traffic control measures installed at private crossings. The bill imposes the same maximum fine on anyone who fails to comply with traffic control devices at such crossings.

Under current law, property owners ordered to install traffic control measures in addition to traffic control devices must pay (1) one-half the cost, if \$1,000 or less, or (2) one-third the cost, if more than \$1,000. The bill instead requires the property owner to pay the entire cost of the prescribed traffic control measures, regardless of cost.

***Grade Crossings on State Highways (§ 13)***

The bill requires the commissioner to (1) prescribe the nature of traffic control devices and traffic control measures where railroad tracks cross state highways at grade, and (2) approve signs advising the public to call 911 when a grade crossing gate or signal malfunctions. Current law requires the STC to prescribe the traffic control devices and measures, and requires either the STC or the commissioner to approve the 911 signs.

**§§ 36 & 38 – DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING TRAFFIC**

By law, a person, firm, corporation, or state or municipal agency building, expanding, or operating an open air theater, shopping center, or similar development generating a large volume of traffic that substantially affects state highway traffic must, in most cases, first obtain from the STC a certificate finding that the development will not endanger public safety.

The same requirement applies when these people or entities conduct these activities on a group of individual parcels of land that are separately owned but used for a single development purpose.

The bill gives OSTA, rather than the STC, the authority to make decisions regarding traffic safety in such cases.

An individual or entity, before applying to OSTA for a

development generating large volumes of traffic, must attend a meeting with OSTA and other DOT staff. The individual or entity must present its proposed development to DOT and receive feedback, including what additional information it needs to submit for the application to be considered complete. The bill does not apply these requirements to developments planned for separately-owned parcels.

Current law generally requires the STC to issue a decision within 120 days. The bill eliminates this deadline in the case of a development on separately owned parcels, but retains it for the other developments generating a large volume of traffic. However, current law, unchanged by the bill, requires a final decision within 60 days of receiving a completed permit application for an economic development project, regardless of other laws. Such an application is deemed approved if a decision is not made within 60 days (CGS § 14-311d).

By law, a developer whose project generates a large volume of traffic must bear the costs of installing traffic improvements, such as traffic signals and pavement markings. Current law exempts municipalities from paying such costs. But under the bill, a municipality is exempt from these costs only if the development consists entirely of municipal facilities.

## **OTHER CHANGES**

The law allows motor vehicles to make a right turn on red at intersections unless there is a sign prohibiting such a turn. The bill requires that OSTA approve such signs.

The bill eliminates a law requiring developments in operation as of July 1, 1967 to obtain a new certificate when seeking to increase parking by at least 50 spaces.

It erroneously requires OSTA to adopt certain regulations and publish them by July 1, 1984.

## **BACKGROUND**

### ***Traffic Control Devices and Traffic Control Measures***

The federal Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices define traffic control devices as signs, signals, markings, and other devices used to regulate, warn, or guide traffic placed on, over, or near roads, highways, or streets. It does not define traffic control measures, but DOT states these may be fences, barriers, or other measures.

**COMMITTEE ACTION**

Transportation Committee

Joint Favorable

Yea    37    Nay   0    (03/14/2012)